

SHERMAN THE COMING PREMIER.

Character Sketch of the Man Whom McKinley Has Chosen for the State Portfolio.

His Rise from Surveyor's Assistant to First Honors Outside the Long Hoped-for Presidency.

Helped Others to the White House, but, Like Webster, Clay and Blaine, Has Had Its Doors Closed Tight to Himself.

Washington, Jan. 14.—Sherman is to be Secretary of State. This is, sans doute, the best thing McKinley will do.

The cause of this call of Sherman to the portfolio of State is to make room for Mark Hanna in the Senate. Once on the plains I moved camp to make room for a pole cat who fancied the place. I know, therefore, how Sherman feels.

But whatever the McKinley reasons for this selection, the public effect will be good. Sherman is one of the three or four men who in Washington have impressed me as bordering on the great. The Sherman of that stern, round-shouldered stock which afforded made English history at Naseby and Long Marston Moor. They came of the same tribe which furnished among Britons such names as Cromwell, Hampton and King Pym.

Sherman's Quilt England.

It was in 1820 that the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth and began furnishing reasons to the aborigines for the abandonment of New England. The Shermans did not come in 1620. They waited a handful of years, and about the time King Charles I. he who was subsequently chopped at Whitehall, was putting on the crown the Shermans shook the English dust from their feet and crossed over to New England. This was in 1636.

There were three of the Shermans then—Samuel, John, brothers, and a cousin of their, a Captain John Sherman. The stock grew apace after this transplanting, and the tribe of Shermans waxed and multiplied. It gave us one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Particularly did a camp of Shermans cluster about Norwich, Conn. It is from these names Shermans we gain the coming Secretary of State. John Sherman's father was a lawyer and withal a man of learning, though sure bitten for money. He went to Ohio—the Western Reserve—in 1810. Among other matters he had eleven children, John Sherman being well along on the list. His brother, William Tecumseh,

was "anything that was stoutly affirmed and ingeniously defended." It took no time, however, following his admission to the bar for Young Sherman to break into politics on the Whig side. He was a delegate to help name "Zack" Taylor in Philadelphia, when that ill-dressed hero ran for the Presidency in 1848.

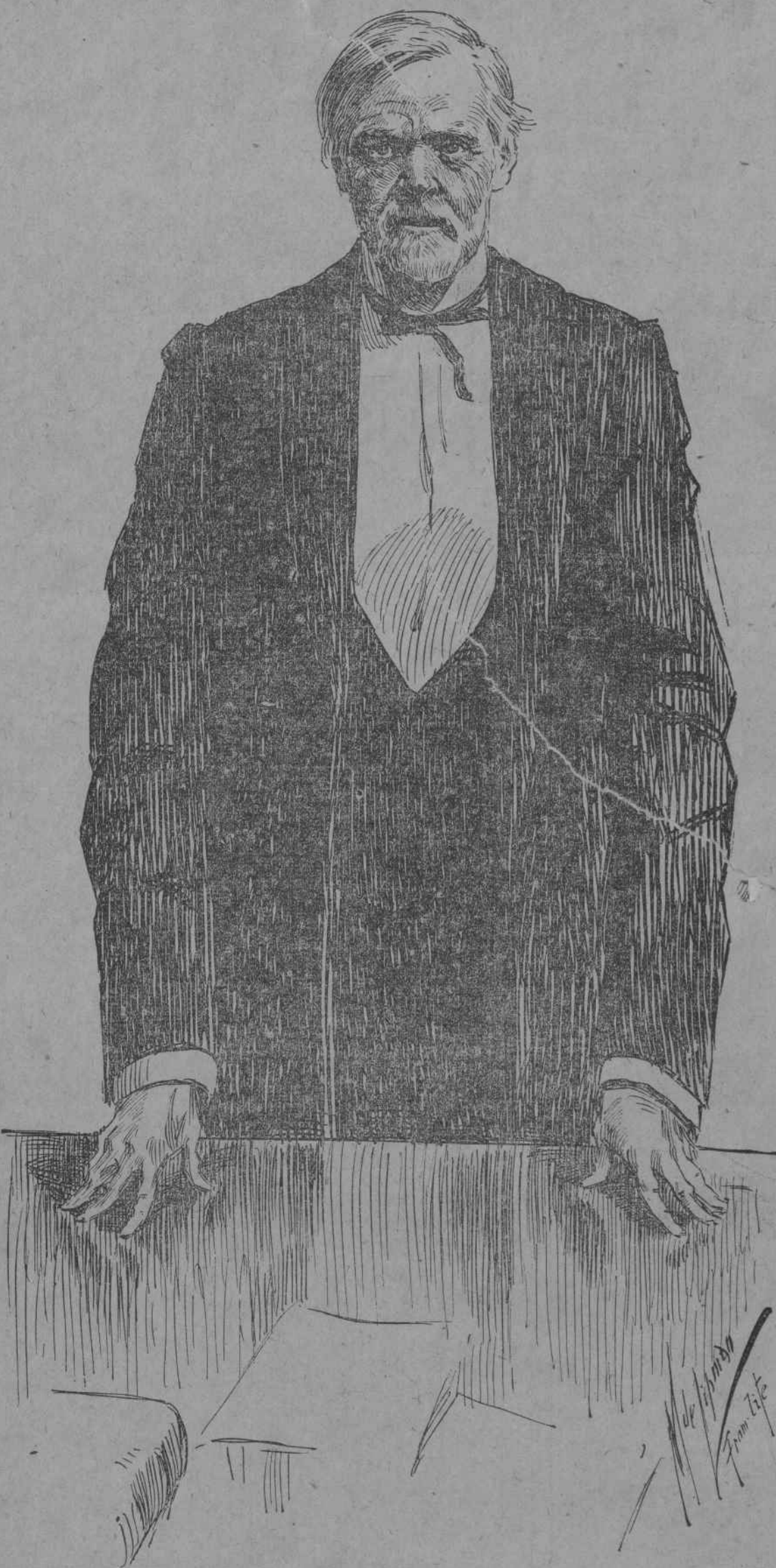
Subsequently Sherman took part as a delegate in the similar elevation of that glibly epigrammatist, General Winfield Scott. This last was in Baltimore, in 1852, and Sherman reaped the chagrin of seeing Franklin Pierce defeat his dandy candidate. About this time the Abolitionists began to make a buzz. Sherman never got so heated over the negro as Garrison, Lovejoy, Wendell Phillips or Ben Wade. But he "learned their way."

In 1856 he took hold for the Pathfinder John C. Fremont and did his best to elect that defeated gentleman. But Sherman, for all his mix-up with President-making, was looking shrewdly out for himself. It was in 1855, during the days of the Missouri Compromise, that John Sherman took his first seat in Congress. In 1859 he had struggled to the party front in the House, and was the Republican nominee for Speaker. He fell three votes short of that eminent perch, the Southern Waifs, formerly his party friends, voting against him, because of his being streaked with anti-slavery notions.

"Sherman Brigade" Raised.
When the war broke out John Sherman was as deeply aroused as was his militant brother. His impulse was to repair to the field and fight, for, mind you, the whole Sherman instinct is martial. The family perfume for centuries has been burnt powder.

John Sherman raised by his own exertions andy andy regiments, both cavalry and infantry, which subsequently fought through the war as "The Sherman Brigade." His early notion was to command this brigade, but his intentions in his sabre-swinging

JOHN SHERMAN, COMING SECRETARY OF STATE UNDER M'KINLEY.



CROKER'S SPEECH MADE A HIT.

"Poor Young Men" Are Willing to Come to the Front.

OLD-TIMERS ARE UNEASY.

The List of Veteran Office-Holders Is Scanned with Intense Interest.

PURROY STILL FULL OF FIGHT.

Declares He Will Continue His Tussle with the "Smirched Carpet-Bagger from Buffalo"—Tonight's Caucuses.

Richard Croker, who is now so rapidly regaining his health as to forecast almost any change in Wigwam affairs, made the hit of his life in the speech he made in the Twentieth District, Wednesday night.

His order to turn out the hold-overs and give the poor young men of the district a chance has been echoing over Greater New York ever since. Shouts of approval have reached from the Battery to Capitol Hill, Albany.

Some sympathy is manifested for Alderman Wund and Assemblyman Corrigan, who were so unexpectedly ordered by the Big Chief to "quit." But the rank and file, starved to mauling by adverse opinion, are willing that the three-cornered struggle should be dragged away from the crib, so that others may have a chance.

Old timers will now—so the new blood is saying—get an invitation to the rear. That, if anything, will put new life into Tammany. The Sheehan vice-regency has been full of cakes of ice, and if only the Wednesday night speech goes into effect good hustling times may be expected in Fourteenth street. Advice from the Boss goes for an order, and other men will work in the Twentieth District for the places held by Wund and Corrigan.

This understood order hits many others, and they know what to expect when their time is out. Among the veteran office-holders under the ban are Senators John F. Ahearn, Jacob A. Cantor, Samuel J. Foley, Thomas F. Grady and Timothy Donegan Sullivan; Assemblymen Thomas J. Barry, Patrick Roche and Daniel E. Flinn; Aldermen Nicholas T. Brown, Andrew Noonan, Tait, Clancy and Muh.

Alderman Wund, the first victim marked for slaughter, had a very wide mean of temperance yesterday. Early in the day he expressed the opinion that "the old man" had gone too far. By the time he came puffing into the City Hall, being chafed by his friends at every turn, he was at the boiling point. He said:

"Croker says he is out of politics, yet he comes into my district and interferes in its affairs. His remarks last night were uncalled for. Perhaps when he got up he did not know what to talk about and said those things just to keep going. He was all right sitting behind a table

is thought to be no doubt Mr. Croker would like to please Purroy, but the time is not yet ripe. Mr. Purroy made a statement yesterday in which he said: 'I told Mr. Croker nothing on earth would induce me to recede from the stand I had publicly and deliberately taken of trying to arouse New York against being ruled by means of a smirched carpet-bagger from Buffalo.'

One thing is certain. Whether or not the olive branch was held out, Mr. Purroy will hold separate caucuses to-night in the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth districts. He presided last night at Tammany men in all parts of the city would within a week be in open revolt against the Sheehan rule. To-night's caucuses are to select members of the General Committee for the year. The hottest fight will be in the Thirty-third District, between William H. Burke and Nicholas J. Hayes. The contest in the Second District has been called off.

Assemblyman Corrigan's Albany friends think Mr. Croker has treated him unfairly. He has made a good record so far this year, and is ready to do all he can for the dollar gas bill. Some of these friends hint that Mr. Croker is against the dollar gas bill, and that he has taken this way of showing his dissatisfaction with Corrigan. Corrigan took the matter with great cheerfulness, saying: "Oh, that wasn't intended as a slap at me, for Mr. Croker said I had made a good legislator. However, I have no desire to return to the Legislature after this year."

SOCIETY MISSED A STAR.

Light of Mrs. Hoffman Martin's Stellar Glory Failed to Shine at the Murray Hill Theatre.

What was announced as a "grand society event" was to have occurred at the Murray Hill Theatre yesterday afternoon in the nature of a matinee performance, in which Mrs. Hoffman Martin was scheduled to make her debut in the title role of a five-act tragedy by Dumas, called "Adele."

Mrs. Martin, so the cards announced, was to be supported by E. J. Henley and a "company of metropolitan artists." The receipts were to be donated to the sick and wounded of the Cuban revolution.

But the Murray Hill Theatre was dark, and conflicting stories were told as to the reason why. Mrs. Martin and her friends said that the subscriptions had come from the swaggers set so fast that they had deemed it advisable to postpone the affair until January 28, in order that all might be accommodated.

Mr. E. J. Henley said that he had received from the cast when he learned some facts regarding the production. "By the terms of my contract," said Mr. Henley, "I was to receive \$200 for the performance. Of this amount \$50 was paid me in advance, but when I found what a very peculiar woman Mrs. Martin was I returned the amount and washed my hands of the whole affair."

BABY SHOW IS OFF.

Gerry Society Forbids It on the Ground that Exposure Endangers the Infants' Health.

Just as the arrangements for the International Baby Show were about completed, the Gerry society sent an agent to Manager Hitchcock at the Lyceum, No. 115 West Twenty-third street, and informed him that the exhibition could not proceed. It was declared that the health of the babies would be endangered, and that the proposed show would, therefore, be a violation of Section 252 of the penal code.

Mr. Hitchcock has engaged counsel and a hearing will be asked before the Mayor with a view to securing a special permit. "I have gone to large expense to prepare this exhibition," said Mr. Hitchcock last night, "and no expense will be spared in caring for the health of the little ones and their mothers."

CUBA IN THE

Resolutions Favoring Recognition Introduced in the Assembly.

Albany, Jan. 14.—Assemblyman Whittier, of Rockland County, introduced the following resolution in the Assembly to-day.



SHERMAN'S RECORD ON STATE AFFAIRS.

His Attitude on Matters Touching the Nation's Welfare and His Qualifications to Be Secretary of State.

"I think it very doubtful whether even the President ought to be called upon to disclose matters pending in respect to a country which is in a state of civil war evidently of great proportions, extending to every part of the island of Cuba."—Sherman in United States Senate, in reply to Call's resolution introduced January 16, 1896.

"Mr. President, I wish to say a word in respect to the treatment of Spain by her colonies. * * * She has never in a single instant in her numerous colonies, embracing originally the larger part of South America and Mexico and the island of Cuba, conceived or acted upon a policy of kindness or justice to her conquered subjects. She has never been fair to the natives. On the contrary, Spain's rule was iron, her demands implacable, and refusal of obedience was death. It is impossible to read without being shocked the history of any country conquered by Spain in the days of its power with all the atrocities and crimes committed. * * * This man Weyler, if one can judge by what he has done and if he is to be judged by what he has threatened to do, is one of the worst men who could be sent to Cuba to pacify a people or compel them to surrender. His warfare is massacre. He openly avows it."—Sherman in United States Senate, February 28, 1896.

"The United States is so large in extent, is so sparsely populated, and the price of labor is so much higher than in Europe, that we require more currency per capita. We now produce the larger part of the gold and silver of the world, and cannot limit our coinage except by the wants of our people and the demands of commerce."—Written at Paris, May 18, 1867, to United States Commissioner to Paris Exposition Samuel B. Ruggles.

"I much prefer the credit of the United States, based as it is upon all the productions and property of the United States, to the issues of any corporation, however well guaranteed and managed."—Sherman in United States Senate, February 13, 1862.

"The way to resume is to resume."—Sherman on Resumption in 1876.

"There was no reason of public policy which demanded the enormous payment that has been made for the benefit of the Hawaiian Islands to induce the production of sugar. The United States has derived no benefit whatever from it, and we have paid \$55,000,000 to the Hawaiian Islands. I believe that provision contained in the treaty was wrong in the beginning. It is wrong now, and never should be allowed until the Hawaiian Islands become a part of the United States of America. We have no right to give to foreign people, who are 2,000 miles distant from us on the Pacific Ocean, so enormous a sum as we have already paid to the Hawaiian Islands for the privilege of introducing sugar free from those islands."—Sherman on Hawaiian Reciprocity Treaty, July 2, 1894.

"I feel a good deal of interest in the subject of the assumption by the Government of the United States of the construction and completion of the Nicaraguan Canal. * * * There is but one question about which I have had any trouble, and that is how to dispose of the just claims of the Maritime Canal Company for the work they have already done. * * * My own opinion is that the Maritime Canal Company is only entitled to as much money as it has actually expended thus far in the enterprise. That amount ought to be paid in money or bonds."—Sherman in United States Senate, December 11, 1894.



the great war general, was born in 1820, and preceded John by three years, the present Senator and future Premier being born at Lancaster, O. He will be seventy-four years old as he takes up the cares of state at the right hand of McKinley.

Family Broken Up.

John Sherman was six years old when his father died. The latter's estate consisted of not much besides Sherman and his ten brothers and sisters. The family was bitter poor. In the dispersal of the children, those not old enough to find for themselves, William Tecumseh went to live with old Tom Ewing, and John Sherman with an uncle after whom he had been named. This latter Sherman, who was for eight or ten years to serve in the capacity of foster father for the coming Secretary, abode at Mount Vernon, O.

John Sherman attended the meagre schools of his day at Mount Vernon and Lancaster until, at the age of fourteen he was turned out to make a livelihood of himself. He went about it with naught of hesitation or falter; young John Sherman was glad of the chance. He joined a gang of surveyors at work on the Muskingum, and for a year or two scurried about in the brush bordering that waterway, carrying "the chain." This was in 1839.

Now, he remembered, these were years of stern democracy. Van Buren following Jackson was upholding that iron aphorism announced by Marcy and endorsed by Jackson: "To the victor belongs the spoils." Young Sherman for all his poverty and all his paucity of years, had found time and occasion to become a Whig. The Muskingum survey was public work. The young Whig Sherman was dismissed and a Democrat carried "the chain" in his stead.

Then John Sherman studied law with his brother Charles, and subsequently practiced that science which Aaron Burr said

line must have struck something and glanced off. Instead of leading this brigade to the crimson field of glory and undying fame, Sherman repaired again to Congress, and as soon as that eminent green-backer went into the Cabinet, Sherman took Salmon P. Chase's seat in the Senate.

From first to last Sherman was a patriot and a leader in the House and Senate. In that war-wrung day of the early sixties Lincoln relied on Sherman more than any other man to uphold his armies in the field and provide the ways and means of war. And Sherman never failed him.

Managed Hayes's Campaign.
It was in 1876 that Sherman took hold for Hayes at Cincinnati, and when the Mulligan letters had hamstrung and bated Blaine, Sherman landed his man. With Zack Chandler he managed the Hayes campaign, and when it became the Republican need to have Louisiana, Sherman went thither as one of "the visiting statesmen," supervised the scheme and made the acquaintance of Ellen Pinkham.

When Hayes was counted in he called Sherman to the custody of the cash as Secretary of the Treasury. It was a day of much money doubt. There was to be "specie resumption." It was already scheduled by law for 1879, and, albeit such optimists as Horace Greeley, seeing with a clear prescience that no harm could come therefrom; and, although that eminent editor now reposing in bronze in front of the Journal office was seeking to inspire confidence by boldly asserting that "the way to resume is to resume," business was fretful, and commercial confidence on the very feather edge of stampee.

The Treasury and the times, indeed, needed a Sherman. He came, arranged his gold reserve, and took the ship over the harbor bar and brought it safely into the calm, sure waters of resumption.